§874.16 Contractor eligibility.

To receive moneys from the Fund or Treasury funds provided to uncertified States and Indian tribes under §872.29 of this chapter or to certified States or Indian tribes for coal AML reclamation as required to maintain certification under section 411(a) of SMCRA, every successful bidder for an AML contract must be eligible under §§773.12, 773.13, and 773.14 of this chapter at the time of contract award to receive a permit or be provisionally issued a permit to conduct surface coal mining operations.

[73 FR 67639, Nov. 14, 2008]

§874.17 AML agency procedures for reclamation projects receiving less than 50 percent government funding.

This section tells you, the AML agency, what to do when considering an abandoned mine land reclamation project as government-financed construction under part 707 of this chapter. This section only applies if the level of funding for the construction will be less than 50 percent of the total cost because of planned coal extraction.

- (a) Consultation with the Title V regulatory authority. In consultation with the Title V regulatory authority, you must make the following determinations:
- (1) You must determine the likelihood of the coal being mined under a Title V permit. This determination must take into account available information such as:
- (i) Coal reserves from existing mine maps or other sources;
- (ii) Existing environmental conditions;
- (iii) All prior mining activity on or adjacent to the site;
- (iv) Current and historic coal production in the area; and
- (v) Any known or anticipated interest in mining the site.
- (2) You must determine the likelihood that nearby or adjacent mining activities might create new environmental problems or adversely affect existing environmental problems at the site.
- (3) You must determine the likelihood that reclamation activities at the

site might adversely affect nearby or adjacent mining activities.

- (b) Concurrence with the Title V regulatory authority. If, after consulting with the Title V regulatory authority, you decide to proceed with the reclamation project, then you and the Title V regulatory authority must concur in the following determinations:
- (1) You must concur in a determination of the limits on any coal refuse, coal waste, or other coal deposits which can be extracted under the part 707 exemption or counterpart State/Indian Tribe laws and regulations.
- (2) You must concur in the delineation of the boundaries of the AML project.
- (c) *Documentation*. You must include in the AML case file:
- (1) The determinations made under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section;
- (2) The information taken into account in making the determinations; and
- (3) The names of the parties making the determinations.
- (d) Special requirements. For each project, you must:
- (1) Characterize the site in terms of mine drainage, active slides and slideprone areas, erosion and sedimentation, vegetation, toxic materials, and hydrologic balance;
- (2) Ensure that the reclamation project is conducted in accordance with the provisions of 30 CFR subchapter R;
- (3) Develop specific-site reclamation requirements, including performance bonds when appropriate in accordance with State procedures; and
- (4) Require the contractor conducting the reclamation to provide prior to the time reclamation begins applicable documents that clearly authorize the extraction of coal and payment of royalties.
- (e) Limitation. If the reclamation contractor extracts coal beyond the limits of the incidental coal specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the contractor must obtain a permit under Title V of SMCRA for such coal.

[64 FR 7483, Feb. 12, 1999]

Pt. 875

PART 875—CERTIFICATION AND NONCOAL RECLAMATION

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AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.

SOURCE: 47 FR 28596, June 30, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 875.1 Scope.

This part establishes land and water eligibility requirements and for noncoal reclamation.

§ 875.5 Definitions.

As used in this Part—

Reclamation plan or State reclamation plan means a plan that a State or Indian tribe submitted and that we approved under section 405 of SMCRA and part 884 of this chapter.

[73 FR 67640, Nov. 14, 2008]

§875.10 Information collection.

In accordance with 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements of part 875 and assigned it control number 1029-0103. This information establishes procedures and requirements for State and Indian tribes to conduct noncoal reclamation under abandoned mine land funding. The information is needed to assure compliance with SMCRA and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. Persons must respond to obtain a benefit. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

[73 FR 67640, Nov. 14, 2008]

§875.11 Applicability.

(a) If you are a State or Indian tribe that has not certified under section 411(a) of SMCRA, you must follow these noncoal reclamation requirements when you use State share funds under §872.16, Tribal share funds under §872.19, or historic coal funds under §872.23 to conduct reclamation projects on lands or water affected by mining of minerals and materials other than coal.

(b) If you are a State or Indian tribe that has certified under section 411(a) of SMCRA:

(1) you must use State or Tribal share funds distributed to you under section 402(g)(1) of SMCRA before October 1, 2007 in accordance with this part; and

(2) you may use prior balance replacement funds distributed to you under section 411(h)(1) of SMCRA, certified in lieu funds distributed to you under section 411(h)(2), or both to maintain certification as required by §§ 875.13 and 875.14. The noncoal reclamation requirements of this part do not apply to the use of prior balance replacement funds or certified in lieu funds.

[73 FR 67640, Nov. 14, 2008]

§875.12 Eligible lands and water prior to certification.

Noncoal lands and water are eligible for reclamation if:

(a) They were mined or affected by mining processes;

(b) They were mined and left or abandoned in either an unreclaimed or inadequately reclaimed condition prior to August 3, 1977;

(c) There is no continuing responsibility for reclamation by the operator, permittee, or agent of the permittee under statutes of the State or Federal Government or by the State as a result of bond forfeiture. Bond forfeiture will render lands or water ineligible only if the amount forfeited is sufficient to pay the total cost of the necessary reclamation. In cases where the forfeited bond is insufficient to pay the total